

Western Carolinian.

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The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance. No part of the subscription will be returned. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE JEW SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Society for ameliorating the condition of the Jews, was recently held in New-York. A New York paper says that the annual Report of the Board of Managers, which gave a succinct history of the operations of the Society for the past year, rendered it "pretty evident that the transactions of the society had been of a very unsuccessful and unfortunate character. A farm has been purchased in Westchester, for the commencement of the Utopian scheme of colonization, and a few Jews placed thereon; but they most, if not all, refused to conform to the regulations, and soon abandoned it. And in the course of the year, a vast amount of money, say seven or eight thousand, had been expended."

A portion of these funds, it will be recollected, was collected in this part of the country by Mr. Frey, who has since withdrawn from the concern.

In a case of child murder in Philadelphia, recently, the Jury were out three days and three nights, when they agreed upon a verdict. How this starving men into verdicts in any difficult case conduces to the ends of public justice, we have never been able to discover. If a Juror cannot be convinced by an appeal to his judgment, we doubt much whether a craving appetite will enlighten it, or tend to produce a correct decision, however it may force his agreement to a verdict of some kind.

It is stated in a late Mobile paper, that the "Alabama Salt Manufacturing Company" have commenced the manufacture of this important staple commodity. The works of this company were nearly completed, and it was supposed, would answer the most sanguine expectations of the individuals interested.

The expedition with which passengers are conveyed, by steamboats and post coaches, from one end of this continent to the other, is truly astonishing. A gentleman left New-York on the 22d April, and arrived in New-Orleans, via Louisville, on the morning of the 8th of May, having been only 15 days in performing the journey, a distance of 1500 miles. The U. States Mail is 28 days travelling the same distance.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A GOOD GORE.

The editor saw the Washington mail delivered in Baltimore at 5 o'clock, and with his own blooded horse Champion, in harness, went to the General Post Office, and paid his respects to the Postmaster General at 9 o'clock of the same morning. Leaving there some mornings after, at 5 o'clock, the same horse, without a blow or a word, and without distress, brought him back to breakfast with his family at 9 o'clock. The distance from one office to the other is little (if any) short of forty miles. If time be money, to an industrious man, this shews the economy of a blooded horse, with foot and wind.

A writer in Snowden's Advocate, speaking of the trifling nature of the subjects which so often occupy the time of Congress, aptly illustrates the folly of it by an amusing anecdote. "A hole was once discovered in the ceiling of the house where congress was in session. A long debate ensued as to the manner of having it remedied. The House adjourned, and the matter was postponed for discussion to the following day. In the interim, a member, (probably Mr. Herrick) procured a little mortar, and slightly plastered up the hole. The members assembled next day with many learned speeches in store, when, lo! they discovered, to their surprise, that the hole was decently stopped up."

From a late discussion in the House of Commons, we learn that the Government of England has 83 Regiments of the Line, of which nine are stationed in England, and twenty three in Ireland. Besides these, there are the depots of the fifty one regiments abroad, which are composed wholly of recruits and invalids. The nine regiments in England are estimated at 740 men each, amounting to 6,660 men in England. It is believed the regiments in Ireland are more full than those in England, but computing them at 740 men it gives 17,020 regular troops in that Island.

U. S. SENATORS.

The following will show when the present Congress were appointed, will expire.

In 1827.—Messrs. Holmes, Mills, Robbins, Edwards, of Con. Van Buren, McIlvaine, Findlay, Clayton, Smith, Randolph, Eaton, Ruggles, Noble, Reed, Benton, Seymour.

1829.—Messrs. Chandler, Bell, Lloyd, Knight, Dickerson, Tazewell, Van Dyke, Branch, Hayne, Cobb, Johnson of Ky., White, Johnson of Lou., Williams, Thomas, King.

In 1831.—Messrs. Woodbury, Willey, Chase, Sandford, Marks, Chambers, Berrien, Rowan, Harrison, Hendricks, Kane, Pickens, Barton, Macon, Harper, Boulogny.

The masonry of the Temple of the Sun, at Cusco, Peru, is beautifully and substantially put together, the stones cut and grooved so nicely that a needle could not be forced betwixt them. The art of doing this work is lost—it is said they used the juice of a certain herb, the acid of which softened the stones. No European ever equalled it.

Languages Spoken on the Continent.

The English language is said to be spoken in America by eleven and a half millions of people; the Spanish, ten millions; the Indian by seven and a half; the Portuguese, by three; the French by one million two hundred thousand; the Dutch, and Danish, and Swedish, by two hundred thousand;—being twenty seven millions, in the whole, of people speaking European languages in America.

BROOKLYN, JUNE 1.

On Monday, the 8th ult. a fishing company at Riverhead, L. I. commanded by Captain Noah Youngs, drew on shore in a seine 1,500,000 fish of the kind called moss bunnies, or bony fish, which are used for manure. The Riverhead Bay, which is about three miles across, has yielded about nine millions of this fish, which have been taken by eighty men, and are valued for manure at one dollar per thousand—thus amounting to the handsome sum of 9000 dollars.

These fish, when applied to the land, render the poorest soil productive. It is stated that 10,000 will make the worst land produce twenty bushels of wheat per acre.

Some extraordinary circumstances (says the London Globe) are reported respecting Hayti. Mr. Canning it is said, took the same steps with France regarding Hayti, which he did with Spain and the South American States—sending a formal despatch to declare that if France did not recognize the independence of Hayti, England would. This, it is stated, led to the acknowledgement of the independence of the republic. If the Haytian Government had been aware of this circumstance, France, perhaps, would not have received any pecuniary compensation for the gracious act of acknowledgement.

Judge Washington, and Chief Justice Marshall, have selected from the papers left by Washington, between three and four hundred letters of his correspondence with various individuals both before and since the revolution. They are committed, we understand, to the hands of Messrs. Cary and Lea, of Philadelphia, for publication, and will form a most interesting volume. [N. Y. American.]

Gymnastic Exercises have been introduced at Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass. to the great advantage, bodily and mental, of the students.

Many of the papers have published a notice of one Hiram Hull to his friends and relatives, requesting them not to visit him for two years. The general reader sympathized with poor Hiram, whom they suspected to be a thoughtless, generous hearted fellow, eat out of house and home by his cormorant kinsfolk. The truth is, that Hiram has been sent to the state prison for a couple of years—and it is there that he does not wish to see his relations. He would be very glad, we suspect, to see them at home, whatever their appetites might be.

The editor of the New York National Advocate says, that \$2000 are collected in the First Ward of that city, and \$1000 in the Sixth Ward, for the relief of Mr. Jefferson.

Seventeen years since, the entire population of the now flourishing village of Lechmore Point, Mass. consisted of one old bachelor and two old maids. There are now three hundred and ninety-six children in the village.

LEXINGTON, (KENT) MAY 25.

JEROME O. BEAUCHAMP.

Col. Sharpe, was brought to trial on Friday evening last. The jury went out about 5 o'clock, and in less than an hour returned with a Verdict of GUILTY. We are informed the prisoner received it with considerable ardor. The evidence was very strong against him. It was in proof that he had made threats against Col. Sharpe's life some time before the murder was committed—that on his return, he (B.) told the very man, in whose presence he had made the threat, that he had been to Frankfort and carried home the flag of War and Victory, and when asked the news, made no mention of Sharpe's death, further than might be inferred from the remark about the red flag, &c. Mrs. Sharp swears to his voice in the most pointed and direct manner, and says his size corresponds. The whole fabrication of Col. Sharpe's murder having been the result of political animosity, and of Patrick H. Darby's being in any way concerned, is completely put down by the disclosure made on the trial. We are told that an effort was made to postpone the trial until after the election, which would enable the fabricators of this malicious tale to have kept up their suspicions.

A motion was made on Sunday to acquit Beauchamp on the ground, that the statute, which defines and "unishes murder" was repealed by an act passed January 12th, 1824, to "amend the penal laws." On Monday evening Judge Davidge decided that altho' the Kentucky statute is repealed, yet as it was only declaratory of the Common Law, the latter is still in full force in this state: The motion was overruled, and sentence of DEATH passed upon the prisoner. His execution is to take place on Friday the 7th of July next.

At first the court mentioned the 26th of June as the day of execution. His counsel asked a longer time; the court assented. The prisoner himself rose, and said he wished a longer time, in order to write something concerning his death, for the benefit of those whom he valued more than himself. He then rose, and was considering how far to extend the time, he again rose, and said he regretted that the short time proposed by the court, compelled him to ask a few days more—it was not for a few days of a life, which his country had declared forfeited, that he asked, but for time to write something for the benefit of those nearer and dearer to him than life itself.

[Later accounts say that Beauchamp has confessed the murder.]

In consequence of the disclosures, made by the Testimony on the trial of Beauchamp, his wife was sent for and arraigned as an accessory with her husband. Her examination before two Justices of the peace took place on Saturday last, but she was discharged for want of sufficient testimony to commit her for further trial. Confessions made by her were proved, by which it appeared she had advised him to the execution of the deed.

The members of the University of Cambridge, (England) are four thousand eight hundred and sixty-six in number, and those of the University of Oxford, four thousand seven hundred eighty-two, according to the respective Calendars (for 1826) of those great institutions.

Spanish Taverns.—The Spaniards drink little at a time, but frequently, and taverns are very numerous in the streets of Madrid. They are all alike. Beneath a score, or so, of quattrillo-pots, hung up to the wall by the handles, is a counter, and underneath that are stored away two or three large goat skins which contain the vino tinto de la Mancha, from which is filled the measure, which the woman of the house, for the most part coarse looking and old, brings you with a most gracious simper. At night these retreats of the jovially disposed part of the community are lighted by copper lamps with four sockets, suspended from the roof. At the farther end from where you enter, a curtain tucked up discovers a place lighted, and set out with tables in the same manner as the first, and at night these tables are filled with company.—M. Eschagnoles.

In July last, the Pollux, Dutch sloop of war, Capt Eeg, discovered a few and well peopled Island in the Pacific, to which the name of Nederlandich Island was given. In latitude and longitude laid down at 7 deg. 10 min. S. and 177 deg 33 min. 16 sec. E. from Greenwich. The natives were athletic and fierce, great thieves and from their showing no symptoms of fear when muskets were discharged, evidently unacquainted with fire arms.

The state Bank of Alabama was to be removed from Cahawba to Tuscaloosa on the twenty-third instant.

UNITED STATES LAWS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, respectively appropriated for defraying the expenses of the Navy for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated by law for that object, that is to say:

For pay and subsistence of petty officers, and for pay of seamen, other than those at Navy Yard, Shore stations, and in ordinary, sixty-six thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

For provisions, forty-three thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

For medicines and hospital stores, four thousand dollars.

For repairs, and wear and tear of vessels, ninety thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations hereby made, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated: Provided, however, That no money appropriated by this act, shall be paid to any person for his compensation, who is in arrears to the United States, until such person shall have accounted for, and paid into the Treasury, all sums for which he may be liable: Provided, further, That nothing in this section contained shall extend to balances arising solely from the depreciation of Treasury notes received by such person to be expended in the public service, but in all cases where the pay or salary of any person is withheld in pursuance of this act, it shall be the duty of the accounting officer, if demanded by the party, his agent or attorney, to report forthwith, to the agent of the Treasury Department, the balance due; and it shall be the duty of the said agent, within sixty days thereafter, to order suit to be commenced against such delinquent, and his sureties.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States and
President of the Senate.
Approved—April 5, 1826.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

An act to extend the Land Districts in the Territory of Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that tract of country in the Territory of Arkansas, lying north of the base line, and west of the Lawrence Line District, be, and the same is hereby, attached to, and made a part of said Land District; and all that part of the Territory of Arkansas lying south of the base line, and west of the Arkansas District: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed as authorizing a survey or interference of any kind whatever upon any lands, the right whereof is in any Indian tribe.

Approved—April 5, 1826.

An act for altering the time for holding one term of the District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the term of the District Court of the Western District of Pennsylvania, now directed to be held at Pittsburgh, in the county of Alleghany, on the second Monday of October, shall hereafter be held at the same place, on the third Monday of October, in each year thereafter.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all actions, suits, processes, pleadings, and other proceedings, commenced and pending in the said District Court, shall have day, be heard, and determined on the third Monday of October, in the same manner as they would have been, on the second Monday of October, if this act had not passed.

Approved—April 5, 1826.

An act to equalize the duties on vessels of the Republic of Columbia (Colombia) and their cargoes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no other or higher rate of duties shall be imposed or collected on vessels of the Republic of Columbia (Colombia), and their cargoes, containing articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Republic, than are, or may be payable on vessels of the United States, with cargoes composed as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to return all duties which have been assessed since the twenty-ninth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, on vessels of the Republic of Columbia (Colombia), and their cargoes of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said Republic, beyond the amount which would have been payable on vessels of the United States and cargoes, composed as aforesaid, imported therein; and that the same allowances of drawback on exportation, in vessels of the Republic of Columbia (Colombia), be made as on the like exportation, in vessels of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force during the time that the equality for which it provides shall, in all respects, be reciprocated in the ports of the Republic of Columbia (Colombia); and if, at any time hereafter, the said equality shall not be reciprocated in the ports of the said Republic, the President may, and he is hereby authorized to, issue his Proclamation, declaring that fact, whereupon this act shall cease and determine.

Approved—April 20, 1826.

An act to confirm the Reports of the Commissioners for ascertaining Claims and Titles to Lands in West Florida, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the decisions made by the Commissioners, appointed to ascertain claims and titles to land in District of West Florida,

made in favor of claimants to lands and lots in said District, contained in the reports, opinions, and abstracts, of the Commissioners, which have been transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, according to law, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all the reports, abstracts, and opinions, made and forwarded by the two commissioners in said Districts, subsequently to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, the period at which that Board expired by law, be, and the same are hereby, recognised as valid, and confirmed as aforesaid; and the said Commissioners, and their Secretary, shall be entitled to receive the same compensation as they were authorized to demand by law; prior to that day, up to the time at which the Receiver and Register took possession of their records, in obedience to an act of the third day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty five, entitled, "An act for ascertaining claims and titles to lands in the territory of Florida," &c.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Spanish claims contained in special reports, from one to thirty, reported in of Congress, approved May eighth, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, entitled, "An act for ascertaining claims and titles to lands in the territory of Florida," be, and the same are hereby, confirmed to the claimants in possession.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the claims to lots in report and abstract K, recommended for confirmation as equitable titles, with the exception of the last ten, be, and the same are hereby declared valid and confirmed, and the claim of the Catholic inhabitants to a lot on which the church stands, be, and the same is hereby confirmed to them for that use, so long as it is occupied for that purpose.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the claims contained in the report of the Receiver and Register, made to the Secretary of the Treasury, in obedience to a law of the last session of Congress, dated the thirteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the claim of Francisco and Fernando Moreno, near Fort San Carlos de Barancas, shall be so located as not to interfere with the grounds received by the laws and ordinances of the Spanish Government, for forts, nor with that which has been lately selected for a navy-yard and naval depot, by the Navy Commissioners, and approved by the President of the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the claims to lots, in reports L, with the exception of that on the square Ferdinand Seventh, be, and the same are hereby, approved and confirmed, so far as the United States have any title to the same, without prejudice to the rights of the corporation; and the lots reserved for market house and other public uses, in the plan of the Constitutional Cabildo, are relinquished and confirmed in the corporation of Pensacola; and the lots thus reserved and granted for church, parish, vicar, school, and custom-house, are respectively set apart and confirmed, for the objects set forth in the decrees of said Cabildo, so far as the United States have any title to the same, without prejudice, as aforesaid. Provided, That no claim on the public squares of Seville, Ferdinand Seventh, and the square and garden on which the court house stands, as laid off in said plan of the Cabildo, shall be allowed or recognised as valid, by this act; and provided, also, that the confirmation of all the said claims provided for by this act, shall amount only to a relinquishment forever, on the part of the United States, of any claim whatever to the tract of land, so confirmed or granted.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the lands fronting Pensacola Bay, from the mouth of the Big Bayou, to a line below Tartar Point, and thence back to the Bayou, selected by the Navy Commissioners, and all the lands fronting said bay, and for one mile back, as far as the Grand Lagoon, shall be reserved from sale or location, for the use of the navy-yard or depot, and for other public works of the United States.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized to receive and adjust the accounts of the Commissioners appointed to ascertain claims and titles to lands in East and West Florida, for the contingent expenses of said Commissioners, and to pay the same out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated. Approved April 22, 1825.

Cherry-trees will not grow at St. Helena. Gooseberry and currant trees become ever-greens, and do not bear fruit.

UNITED STATES LAWS.

An act appropriating a sum of money for the repair of the Post Road between Jackson and Columbus, in the State of Mississippi.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the repair of the Post Road in the Indian country, between Jackson and Columbus, in the State of Mississippi, to be expended under the direction of the Postmaster General; and that the said sum of money be paid out of the Treasury.

Approved—April 20, 1826.

An act authorizing the payment of interest due to the State of Maryland.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to liquidate and settle the claim of the State of Maryland against the United States, for interest upon loans on moneys borrowed, and actually expended by her, for the use and benefit of the United States, during the late war with Great Britain.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in ascertaining the amount of interest, as aforesaid, due to the State of Maryland, the following rules shall be understood as applicable to, and governing the case, to wit: First, that interest shall not be computed on any sum which Maryland has not expended for the use and benefit of the United States, as evidenced by the amount refunded or repaid to Maryland, by the United States; Second, that no interest shall be paid on any sum on which she has not paid interest; Third, that, when the principal, or any part of it, has been paid or refunded by the United States, or money placed in the hands of Maryland, for the purpose of interest, and not be considered as chargeable to the United States, any longer than up to the time of the repayment, as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the amount of the interest, when ascertained, as aforesaid, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved—May 13, 1826.

An act giving the right of pre-emption, in the purchase of Lands, to certain settlers in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Territory of Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person, or the legal representatives of any person, who, being either the head of a family, or twenty one years of age, did, on or before the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, actually inhabit and cultivate a tract of land situated in the Territory of Florida, which tract is not rightfully claimed by any other person, and who shall not have removed from the said Territory, shall be entitled to the right of pre-emption in the purchase thereof, under the same terms, restrictions, conditions, provisions, and regulations, in every respect, as are directed by the act entitled "An act giving the right of pre-emption, in the purchase of lands, to certain settlers in the Illinois Territory," passed February the fifth, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen. *Provided,* That no person shall be entitled to the provisions of this section, who claims any tract of land in said Territory, by virtue of a confirmation of the Commissioners, or by virtue of any act of Congress.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That any person, or the legal representatives of any person, entitled to a preference in becoming the purchaser of a tract of land at private sale, according to the provisions of this act, who is settled on a fractional quarter section, shall have the privilege of purchasing an adjoining quarter section, or the fractional quarter section, improved by them, at their option.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That in cases where two or more persons are entitled to the right of pre-emption shall be settled on one quarter, or fractional quarter section of land, they shall be authorized to purchase one or more quarter-sections, which, with the quarter section, or fractional quarter, upon which such persons are settled, shall be equally divided between them, in such manner as the Register and Receiver shall direct, so as to secure, as far as may be practicable, to each such person, their improvements, respectively: *Provided,* That in no instance shall any person be entitled to a preference in the purchase for more than one quarter-section of land, in addition to his portion of the fractional quarter-section on which he is settled.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That any person, or persons, who have settled on and improved any of the lands in the said Territory, reserved for the use of schools, and who would have had the right of pre-emption thereto by the law, had not the same been so reserved, shall have the right of pre-emption under the same terms and conditions, and subject to the same restrictions, provided for in other cases of a right of pre-emption in said Territory to a quarter-section of unappropriated lands in the same township, and as near adjacent as lands of like quantity can be obtained.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That every person, or his or her legal representative, comprised in the list of actual settlers, reported to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, by the Register and Receiver for the District of Jackson Court-House, in the State of Mississippi, under the authority of an act of Congress, entitled "An Act for adjusting the claims to lands, and establishing Land Offices in

the Districts east of the Island of New-Orleans," approved the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, not having any written evidence of claim to land, in said district, and who, on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, did actually inhabit and cultivate a tract of land in said district, not claimed by virtue of any written evidence of claim, legally derived from either the French, British, or Spanish Governments, or granted as a donation by the United States, shall be entitled, by virtue of this act, to a right of preference, on his becoming the purchaser from the United States of such tract of land, at the same price for which other public lands are sold at private sale: *Provided,* That such tract of land shall not contain more than one hundred and sixty acres, to be located by sectional lines, and that the same shall be duly entered with the Register of the proper office, within the term of two years, or before, if the same shall be offered at public sale: *And provided also,* Where any person is settled on, and has improved any school lands in said district, he, she, or they, shall be governed by the provisions of the fourth section of this act.

Approved—April 22, 1826.

Masonic Celebration.

THE 24th June (being the anniversary of the birth of St. John the Baptist) will be celebrated by Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 82, at Statesville, on which occasion the Rev. Jno. M. H. will deliver a discourse. The brethren of neighboring Lodges, are respectfully invited to attend.

By order,
JOSEPH LEWIS HILL, Sec'y.
April 2, 1826. 7116

Physic and Surgery.

THE subscriber respectfully offers his services, as *Physician and Surgeon*, to the inhabitants of Lexington, and the adjoining country. His office is kept in one of the front rooms of Mr. Henley's new house, nearly opposite Mr. Ribelin's Taylor Shop. He can always be found at his office, or at Mr. J. P. Mabry's Tavern, unless attending to the duties of his profession. All cases intrusted to his care, will be attended with promptness and assiduity.

CHARLES LEE PAYNE.
Lexington, June 3, 1826. 3115

Situation Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN, who has a very thorough knowledge of Mercantile Business, and Book Keeping by double entry, wishes to procure a situation as an assistant in a W. I. or dry-goods store, as a salesman and accountant, in this or some adjacent county; a small compensation only will be requested. Satisfactory recommendation as to character and capability, will be given. A line addressed to L. H. W. and left at the office of the Western Carolinian, Lincoln county, June 3, 1826. 4117

All Persons

WHO are indebted to the late firm of Revell & Templeton, Tailors, in Salisbury, are earnestly desired to make settlement, by cash or note, as soon as possible, as it has become absolutely necessary to close the concerns of the firm. It is as painful to the creditor, as it is mortifying and perplexing to the debtor, to resort to the force of law for the collection of debts: from this consideration, then, if from no other, it is hoped those who are in arrears to the above named firm, will feel it to be their interest, as well as our benefit, to close their accounts with us.

REVELL & TEMPLETON.
April 27, 1826. 78

Taken Up.

AND committed to the jail of Davidson county, on the 5th instant, a negro man, who says his name is Reuben, and that he belongs to Christian Litenor of Richland District, S. Carolina. He is young, not large, quite black, can read, is remarkably intelligent, and has been whipped not long since. From some circumstances, I am induced to believe that he is not from S. Carolina, but from Lincoln county in this state, and that he is an accomplice of the notorious Bear, now in jail in that county. His owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JAMES WISEMAN, Sheriff.
Lexington, June 9th, 1826. 3116

Estate of John Weant.

IF there are yet any claims against the estate of the late John Weant, dec'd, unsatisfied, it is requested that they be presented to the Executor as soon as may be, properly authenticated for liquidation; and those who yet remain indebted to the estate, are desired to make payment without delay, as the Executor wishes to close the business of the estate as soon as possible.

JACOB WEANT, Ex'r.
Rowan county, June 3, 1826. 3116

Ran Away.

FROM the subscribers, on Monday night, the 5th inst. a Negro Man by the name of JOE, aged about 30 years, common sized, very black, a flat nose, two or three of his front upper teeth gone, and small eyes, sunk in his head. Also, a negro woman, by the name of ANNIE, wife of Joe; she is quite small, about 23 years old, rather yellowish complexion, hollow small feet, very active, and smokes and chews tobacco. Any person who will take up said Negroes, and confine them in any jail, and inform us, by writing, or sending word, to Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. shall be paid for their trouble, expense, &c. and receive the thanks of the subscribers.

HENRY CRESS,
HENRY PROBST.
4117
Cabarrus county, N. C. June 8, 1826.

Estate of John P. Hodgkins.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of the late John P. Hodgkins, dec'd. desires all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MESHACK FINESTON, adm'r.
Nov. 21, 1825. 93

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

The Managers of the American Colonization Society are now, through the good providence of God, justified in addressing the public, not with the diffidence of mere experimentalists, but with the confidence of successful labourers, in a cause unspeakably interesting to our own country, and fraught with the most important and gratifying results. They announce with satisfaction, equalled only by their gratitude, that the colony at Liberia exhibits an importance and promise exceeding the predictions of its most enthusiastic friends. That it opens before every freeman of colour a field for honorable enterprise, for political privileges, and for social enjoyment; that it offers to the American statesman the only method perhaps of securing permanent prosperity to our country; and to the Christian, of imparting to the population of Africa his perfect and sublime religion. Impelled by a deep sense of duty, and animated by the encouragement of Heaven, the Board beg leave to invite their countrymen universally to the energetic prosecution of this magnanimous work. It merits, they believe, the approbation of all, and demands the patronage of the nation. Such is now the extent of the operations of this Society, and such the magnitude of its interests, that the same annual amount of funds heretofore received, will in future prove inadequate to the management of the one, or the security of the other. But as the practicality of the plans has been demonstrated, as their utility appears certain as their necessity is daily becoming more impelling, the Board trust that hesitation will yield to confidence, and languid approvers come forth to aid the cause with resolute purposes and generous hearts. Nor can the Managers doubt that when age shall contribute its counsel, and youth its vigour; when female benevolence shall be excited, and the impressive devotions and eloquence of the ministry be enlisted for its success, an illustrious triumph will attend this cause—a triumph honorable to our citizens, felicitous to Africa, and glorious to God. The Board appeal to the Churches in the United States, and most respectfully, yet earnestly, invite their co-operation. May they be allowed to suggest to the ministers and rulers of these Churches, that no possible measure occurs to them, as more desirable, than a religious celebration of the anniversary of our independence, when the views and hopes of this Institution might most appropriately be displayed before the American people, and their donations be solicited to give them fulfilment. Should celebrations of a different character prevent in many places, such a religious service, it might be performed perhaps, with no less advantage, on the Sunday immediately preceding or succeeding that day. From the charities of this occasion, was a large proportion of the funds of the society derived the last year, though the whole amount was inconsiderable, compared with that which cannot fail to be realized by the unanimous adoption of the measure. The board appeal with confidence to the Rev. Clergy. The several ecclesiastical bodies will, they hope, make this plan their own, and send it forth to the Churches under the seal of their unqualified approbation.

By order of the Board,
R. R. GURLEY, Res. Agent.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

On the evening of the 6th of March, according to the will of the late Emperor, each of the soldiers who were present at the entrance into Paris, received a silver medal, with a portrait of his late Majesty, fastened to a ribbon of the colours of those of Saint Andrew and Saint George. The Duke of Wellington merely went to Russia on a special mission, to compliment the Emperor on his accession. This has been before asserted, and denied. The fact is, the British Government knows how to keep its own secrets.

On the 7th July next, when His Majesty the Emperor enters on his 31st year, the Coronation will take place in Moscow.

The 31st of March, being the anniversary of the entrance of the Allied troops into Paris, the Emperor reviewed the guards and other regiments of the garrison, in the square opposite the Winter Palace.

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FOURTH OF JULY.

National Jubilee.—A novel mode of celebrating the next Fourth of July, has been adopted by the Young Men of Baltimore: the "youths" resident in the 10th ward of that city, held a meeting on the 31st ult. and entered into an association for celebrating the approaching anniversary, to be styled the "Tenth Ward Jubilee Association." Splendid and novel arrangements have been entered into at other places in the Union, for celebrating this day as the first

LINCOLNTON.

The citizens of Lincolnton met on the 8th inst. for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Col. Zimmerman being called to the chair, the following resolutions were entered into, to wit:

Resolved, that Capt. Alexander, Isaac Erwin, Vardry McBee, Major Michal, David Ramsour, Daniel Seagel, Daniel Rhuford, Paul Kesler, and Col. Zimmerman, be the Committee of Arrangements; and that they also select the Marshal and President of the day.

Resolved, that J. D. Hoke be appointed to deliver an Oration; and that Virgil Bebo, Charles L. Torrence, A. J. M. Brevard, George Hoke, and Jacob A. Ramsour, be a committee to prepare toasts.

Resolved, that it is the belief of this meeting, that economy ought to characterize the celebration of the 4th of July; and that extravagance is contrary to the republican simplicity and spirit of '76; therefore, a Dinner will be furnished at a very moderate price, so that all may cheerfully unite in feasting together on this glorious occasion.

Resolved, that the foregoing be published in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal.

JNO. ZIMMERMAN, Chairman.

JOHN D. HOKE, Sec'y.

CHARLOTTE.

Arrangements have been made for celebrating the 4th of July next in Charlotte. Elam Alexander is to deliver an oration; and Joseph Wilson will read the Declaration of Independence. A dinner will be furnished at Mr. Watson's; and a Ball will be given in the evening.

WILKESBOROUGH.

Pursuant to notice given, a meeting of a number of the citizens of Wilkes county, was held at the Court-House on the evening of the 8th of June, 1826, to take into consideration measures suitable for the celebration of the 50th anniversary of American Independence; when Gen. M. Stokes was called to the Chair, and Greene Moore appointed Secretary, and the following resolutions unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that the day be celebrated by a Public Dinner and Ball.

Resolved, that Messrs. H. B. Satterwhite, T. W. Wilson, and N. Gordon, be appointed a Committee of Arrangements, to contract with some person or persons to furnish the Dinner, and receive subscriptions for the same; and to superintend and direct the manner in which the festival shall be celebrated.

Resolved, that Gen. M. Stokes be appointed to deliver an Oration on the occasion of Independence; and M. L. Hill, Esq. to deliver an Oration on that day.

Resolved, that Messrs. M. Stokes, J. Wellborn, J. Martin, H. B. Satterwhite, and R. Martin, be appointed a committee to prepare suitable toasts for the occasion.

Resolved, that Gen. M. Stokes be appointed President, and Col. John Martin, and Col. James Wellborn, Vice Presidents of the day.

Resolved, that Greene Moore and Francis Morean, be appointed Marshals of the day.

Resolved, that the committee of arrangements be instructed to give a special invitation to the Soldiers of the Revolution throughout the county, to attend and partake of the festivities.

Resolved, that the secretary have the proceedings of this meeting published in the Western Carolinian.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet again on Saturday, the 1st of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

G. MOORE, Sec'y. M. STOKES, Ch'n.

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MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

A man in Ohio recently hung himself apparently because he received some trifling affront at his brother's wedding.

Last year at this time there was but one Steam boat on Lake Erie; this year there are seven!

A medical man from the western part of New York is said to have made money at the south in purchasing sick slaves for a mere song; curing them, and selling them again.

which indicates, that the French Physicians to be very efficacious in rheumatic affections. The pains at first are succeeded by copious perspirations, which afford relief.

In Virginia, prodigious swarms of Locusts have shown themselves, desolating the verdure of the forests, and extracting the principle of life from the vegetable creation. In the district of Columbia, immediately in the vicinity of Washington City, these Locusts are also to be found in great numbers.

It is stated in the New-Orleans Daily Advertiser, that "Governor Johnson has refused to approve of a score of divorces, which the Legislature wished enacted."

The Arcade in New York, is to be so constructed that ladies can go a shopping in the night—a proper degree of light it seems will be introduced—private apartments for the lessees it is said will be very convenient appendages to the arcade, and the Sky Lights will shield the buyers from all inclemencies in cold weather.

The improvements in science of late years, is truly astonishing. Blackstone gravely tells us that it requires at least 20 years close study to make a judge; but Mr. A. Smith formerly a representative in congress from Virginia, is about to open a law school at Wythe court house, in that state, and pledges himself to qualify a student in six months to obtain a license.

Application has been made to the Legislature of Connecticut for two lotteries—one for the permanent support of the Clergy; the other, to build a Meeting-house!! We presume the petitioners proceeded on the maxim that the end sanctifies the means.

A vessel has arrived at New York, which left New Orleans on the 9th May. There had been two or three cases of a high grade of bilious fever. It was apprehended that there would be many cases of fever should the heat continue to increase, and strangers continue after the falling of the river.

Persons full of animal spirits are commonly amusing, but those who are full of vegetable spirits are always disgusting.

An Indiana Editor apologizes for the suspension of his paper one week, as there was a marriage in the family!!!

In the Custom House Department at New-York, there are employed 173 officers, whose annual stipends amount to \$167,000.

As an illustration of the proposition that "example is no warning," it is said that two men were committed to Warwick gaol, Eng. for robbing a shepherd of 20 pounds, while Ford, a murderer, was hanging in their sight.

The London Theatres are dreadfully infested with thieves. The robbers are generally well dressed, respectable looking persons, and go in gangs of ten and fifteen. If any one is caught, they immediately call out "a fight; fair play," and contrive in this way to effect a rescue.

Cobbett announces his intention of concluding a journey through England and Scotland, with a visit to the Edinburgh Reviewers. He says, "I intend to dine at Hereford about the middle of May. My intention is this: when I have put all my seeds into the ground, and grafted all my trees—which will be about the first of May—to set off, on horse-back, from this place to Reading, thence to Salisbury, and on, through Frome and Bristol, to Hereford; then to Worcester; then to Coventry, and on to Liverpool; and then right on, through thick and thin, to Glasgow, taking a look at the Cotton Lords as I go through Lancashire, and going to see that same Bolton, by whom John Hays was imprisoned for announcing my arrival in good health at Liverpool. From Glasgow I shall take a sweep about, go to Modern Athens, and see the Edinburgh Reviewers; and then come back through Yorkshire, and on, through Lincolnshire, to Norwich; and then to Kensington, through Hertfordshire. I have a right to do it; and I will do it. I have always found that to know and to be known, you must use your eyes as well as ears."

MADRID, APRIL 8.

Since the Emperor no longer pays the Arabs for lighting large fires on the mountains, to attract and destroy the winged locusts, which, crossing the mountains of Fez and Mequinez, pass over into Spain, clouds of those insects come every year and ravage our fields; those of Andalusia, are covered with them, and it is much feared that harvest will be dull; they already begin to show themselves in the vicinity of this capital.

A negro died suddenly, lately, at the house of correction in Boston. In noticing the Coroner's Inquest, the Boston Traveller says, "It is very remarkable, that this man spoke five languages, correctly and fluently; could repeat Shakespeare from beginning to end; and possessed, beside this, an uncommon fund of drollery. During the greater part of Napoleon's wars, he was a servant to different officers of distinction, where he had an opportunity of acquiring information and perfecting himself in waggishness. Intemperance was probably the cause of his death, resulting in a general weakness and disorganization of important organs."

Five barges, four of them open boats, were lately commissioned by the Collector of Havana, as privateers, to cruise against the South Americans—but accounts had been received that they were committing piratical depredations on the coast of Cuba, upon all vessels they fell in with. Remonstrances were made at Havana, against the commissioning of those boats, as notorious pirates were known to be concerned in them.

The schr. Decatur, lately found at sea, by the brig Rooke, without captain or mate, has arrived at New-York. She had a number of slaves on board, who it appears had surprised these two officers, and threw them into the sea. The Decatur sailed from Baltimore on the 8th ult. for New Orleans. On the 25th, in lat. 33, long. 73, while one man was on the foreyard, one man at the helm, the mate and two men below, and the captain astride the rail scraping some mud from the anchor stock, two of the blacks seized the captain by the leg and pitched him overboard. Some noise and confusion ensued, on hearing which the mate came on deck, approached the railing, was seized by three blacks and thrown overboard. The crew then attempted to lower the boat to save them and to alter the helm; but were prevented doing either by the blacks. Their object was to carry the vessel to St. Domingo, where they thought they should be at liberty.

The New York Statesman says that the celebrated Automaton Chess Player, who has dared the skill, ingenuity and science of all chess-players in Europe, for some 50 or 60 years, was check-mated in his own quarters, and before an assembled multitude last week by a gentleman who is a citizen of N. York, and who, by the way, is considered a very skillful player of this scientific game. As usual, it was the conclusion of a game. The pieces were set as follows, and the gentleman was desired to make his election: On one side a queen, knight and four pawns. On the other, a castle, bishop, knight, and three pawns. The gentleman took the latter, (which chess-players say was the worst side) and in eight moves he check-mated the automaton.

Mr. Randolph left Philadelphia on Saturday, at noon, to embark on board the ship Alexander, lying at New-Castle. An immense concourse was assembled at Chesnut street landing, to witness his departure, among whom were some pickpockets. One of them was taken into custody when in the act of cutting out a pocket book. The great majority of the crowd consisted, however, of the most respectable people. There was, of course, no noise; but when he entered the cabin, a multitude, desirous of having a closer view of "the lion of the day," rushed after him. He avoided gratifying their curiosity, by repairing to the ladies' cabin, the ladies making no objection.

Dr. McClelland, of Philadelphia, was in York Pa. last week, and performed numerous operations for the relief of persons afflicted with diseases of the eye. He took up the carotid artery of a lad labouring under a paralytic affection caused by the pressure of a tumor on the brain. This delicate and dangerous operation was very successfully performed, and is followed by favourable symptoms of ultimate beneficial effects. The fortitude with which the pain was endured by the patient, is highly applauded by those who witnessed it.

FROM HAVANA.
Capt. Zuill, of the Alfred, who left Havana on the 20th ult. states that the place was tranquil, and no fears were entertained of any attack from the Colombians. The Spanish frigate Casandra, arrived on the 18th, from St. Jago, with munitions, and was to join the squadron again. It was reported the fleet would then proceed to the blockade of Carthage; they were provisioned for ten months, and supposed to be sufficiently strong to effect that object.

The market was overstocked with American produce. The City was remarkably healthy.

A passenger states, that the report of a number of barges having been commissioned by the collector, was not true. No piracies had recently been heard of on the coast.

ELEGANT WIT.
As in smooth oil, the razor best is whet,
So wit is by politeness sharpest set:
Their want of edge from their offence is seen,
Both pain us least when exquisitely keen.

Salisbury:

JUNE 20, 1826.

"Omega" shall be published in our paper of the 4th of July.

"Juvenis" shall be published (if he will be patient) as soon as we can spare room.

"Eternity" shall be attended to, at a convenient season."

THE GOLD REGION.

We were, a few days since, informed by Mr. town, a short distance from the Narrows, on the east side of the Yadkin river, in Montgomery county, that considerable quantities of gold have, of late, been found on his land. There are, at this time, from 50 to 100 hands constantly at work there; and their finding averages from two to five pennyweights per man per diem. This gold is 23 to 25 carats fine, and is found in beautiful particles, from the size of a pin-head to that of a hickory-nut. Mr. Chisholm has obtained, in one way and another, about \$4000 worth of gold this year.

CIRCULAR TO POSTMASTERS.

In our columns this week, will be found a circular from the Postmaster General to the several Postmasters throughout the United States, reminding them of their duty, and threatening a rigid exaction of penalties in cases of default. Mr. McLean is undoubtedly the most vigilant and efficient P. M. General we have had since the foundation of our government. Printers, whose whole business, nearly, goes and comes through the Post-office,—and, indeed, all others who have dealings through the Post-office, (and there can be but few who do not)—are under lasting obligations to Mr. McLean for his prompt attention to the business of his department.

Erratum.—In an order for publication, made by the Court of Equity for Rowan county, at April term, 1826, in the suit of John A. Chaffin and others, vs. Nathan Chaffin and others, an error occurred in the name of one of the parties:—It should have been "John Johnston and Polly his wife," instead of "John Johnston and Elizabeth his wife," as published.

THE DROUGHT.

A town meeting of the citizens of Wilmington in this state, was called on the 5th inst. at which a committee was appointed, to request of the Pastors of the several Congregations in the place, to recommend and set apart a day of public fasting, humiliation and prayer to Almighty God, to avert the Judgment which threatens us, in consequence of the excessive DROUGHT. In accordance with this request, the Pastors of the several congregations in and near Wilmington united in recommending Friday, the 9th of June, past, as a day of Public Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer to Almighty God, to avert the calamity with which the people are threatened by the long-continued Drought.

SAMPSON DAVIS, Esq. a member of the Tennessee Legislature, who died in Jacksboro' in that state, on the 16th ult. aged 57 years, provided in his Will, that all his negroes, twenty-two in number, which are mostly young, should be emancipated in the year 1840,—or at his wife's death, should that happen sooner; and has made ample provision for their removal to a foreign colony, or to a free state, at their option.

By accounts from South-America, it appears that several slave-ships have been carried into Patagonia, (a part of the country principally inhabited by the Indians) and all the slaves on board, upwards of 400 in number, set free.

Mr. William Thomson, of Camden, S. C. was, on the 26th ult. instantly killed by taking, by mistake, a dose of *Salt-Petre*, supposing it to be common *Salt*. Too much caution cannot be observed in taking medicines. "Every man his own physician" is a pleasing sound to the ears of the generality of people; but is a very dangerous rule to practise upon.

Robbery.—We learn, from the Yorkville (S. C.) Pioneer, of the 7th inst. that Capt. Charles M. Hart, tax-collector of that district, was robbed on Saturday, the 3d inst. of upwards of \$6,000, the amount of state and other taxes, while he was conveying the money to Columbia, to deposit it in the state treasury. Two persons, charged as the perpetrators of this robbery, were apprehended on the Sunday following, and committed to prison to await their trial.

GEORGIA AND ALABAMA.

We perceive, in the Georgia papers, a correspondence between the Governor of that state and the Governor of Alabama, relative to running the dividing line between the two states. The result of this correspondence is, that the meeting of the commissioners of the two states, is postponed to the first Monday in July, in order to ascertain whether the General Government would wish to be represented, by a commissioner or Engineer, at the running of the line. It was at the suggestion of Gov. Murphy, that the meeting of the commissioners was postponed. Gov. Troup having named the first Monday in June. The latter consented, with some reluctance, to the postponement,—stating that every effort to induce the General Government to co-operate in the work, had "hitherto been met by a cold repulse, or a fearful menace." The Gov. of Alabama has appointed as his commissioners, Arthur P. Bagley, Esq. and Maj. Charles Lewis; on the part of Georgia, five

commissioners are to be appointed to the service,—Messrs. Rich'd. A. Burton, Joe Crawford, Everard Hamilton, Hines Holt, and W. Jourdan.

DESTRUCTIVE effects of LIGHTNING.

We learn from a gentleman who resides in Stokes county, that the dwelling-house, smoke-house, and tobacco stemming-house, of Mr. William Covington, situated about 8 miles north-east of Germanton, in that county, were entirely consumed on the 8th inst. by fire communicated by a shaft of lightning, which struck the house during a violent storm on that day. The home at the time is very new, and was about 400 gallons of brandy in the loft of the house; sixteen thousand weight of tobacco; a considerable quantity of cotton, and a vast many other articles,—which was all burnt, with the exception of Mr. C's desk, and a bed or two, which were removed in an instant after the house was discovered to be on fire. The lightning struck the top of the house, and the electric fluid communicating with the brandy in the loft, the barrels soon exploded, with a tremendous report, the liquor running down into every part of the house, the flames following it—thus in an instant the whole tenement was in a blaze, rendering it impossible to save many of the valuable contents: the fire soon communicated to the old smoke-house and stemming-house, and consumed them: fortunately, however, most of Mr. C's meat was in a new smoke-house, lately erected.

United States Military Academy at West Point.

The following gentlemen have been invited by the Secretary of War, to attend the examination of the Cadets at West Point, in June, 1826:

Amos Lane, Esq. of Indiana.
Governor Morrow, of Ohio.
Rev. Jared Sparks, of Massachusetts.
Professor Tichnor, of do.
Thomas Kennedy, of Maryland.
Hon. Joseph M. White, of Florida.
Rev. Mr. Lewis, of New York.
Lieut. Colonel J. G. Totten, of the U. S. Army.
James F. Dana, Esq. of New Hampshire.
Gen. Samuel Houston, of Tennessee.
Hon. P. S. Markley, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Gabriel Holmes, of North-Carolina.
Col. C. Biddle, of Pennsylvania.
Com. Bainbridge, of the Navy.
Com. Chauncey, do.
Com. Jones, do.
Capt. J. L. Smith, U. S. Army.
Doct. James Blythe, Washington City.
James Dean, Esq. Massachusetts.
John K. Kane, Esq. Pennsylvania.
Hon. D. J. Pearce, Rhode Island.

[The Fayetteville Observer says Gov. Holmes, one of these above named, (and the only one from this state) left that town on the 5th inst. for the North, to fulfil the duties of the situation to which he has been invited.]

A meeting of the citizens of Cheraw, S. C. has been held, at which it was resolved to raise subscriptions for the benefit of Mr. Jefferson.

Roger C. Weightman, Esq. has been re-elected Mayor of the City of Washington, for the ensuing two years.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The day will be celebrated in Warrenton by a Dinner and Ball. Col. Samuel Hillman is to deliver an Oration, and the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards read the Declaration of Independence.

ELECTION of SHERIFFS.

In our paper of the 30th ult. an error occurred, of several names, in the publication we made of the year and name of the bill which was brought forward in our last legislature giving the election of Sheriff directly to the people: in consequence of which, we republish the year and name on the rejection of the Bill in the Senate.

For the passage of the bill, are Messrs. Baker, Boykin, Baughn, Davidson of Iredell, Davidson of Mecklenburg, Dowd, Devane, Davenport, Formyduval, Hill of Franklin, Harrell, Hogan, Hawkins, Melvin, McDowell of Buncombe, McDowell of Burke, Marsh, Montgomery, Parker, Pool, Riddick, Smith, Salvear, Spaight of Craven, Sanders, Shuford, Vanhook, Williams—Yeas 28.

Against the passage of the bill, are Messrs. Alexander, Bethune, Beasley, Copeland, Davis, Forney, Gibbs, Gilchrist, Holloman, Hargrave, Hill of Stokes, Joiner, Jones of Rowan, Jones of Wilkes, Love, Legrand, Leak, M'Daniel, Pickett, Poindexter, Sned, Speight of Greene, Smithwick, Seawell, Wilson of Camden, Wilson of Edgecombe, Whitfield, Ward—Nays 28.

There being an equal number of votes for and against the passage of the bill, the Speaker of the Senate voted in the negative, and the bill did not pass.

The Legislature of Connecticut adjourned on Friday 2d inst. after a busy session of thirty days. The bill for restricting the State was rejected—Ayes 79, Noes 103. A report was made by the Committee appointed to inquire into the official conduct of Mr. Lewis, the Sheriff of Middlesex County, on the subject of his conduct towards John Hinsdale, and Wm. S. Johnson, debtors to the Eagle Bank. The report states that he was regulated by advice in his treatment of the prisoners, except in suffering them to go about unattended. An effort was made to remove him from his office, which failed.—Ayes 46, Noes 112.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church have resolved that the new Theological Seminary, they are about to establish, shall be located either at Alleghany Town, near Pittsburg, or at Walnut Hills, in the vicinity of Cincinnati, or at Charleston, Indiana; the Assembly of next year shall decide.

The President.—We hear, from several quarters, (says the Fayetteville Journal) that the President of the United States has it in contemplation to visit this State in the course of the Summer. It is not difficult to conjecture the object of his visit, but be it what it may, it is to be hoped that he will, every where, be received and treated with the marked respect and attention, which are due to his high official station.

A Mr. SWEETLOVE has applied to the Connecticut Legislature, and obtained the passage of a bill changing his name to

They appear to have brought the measurement of time to a great degree of nicety at the New-York Races—the second three mile heat, on the 25th ult. is said to have been run in three minutes and half a second.—*Charleston Courier.*

FISHING FOR TREASURE.

It appears by the official correspondence of Lord Nelson, after the battle of the Nile, when the L'Orient blew up, she had on board 1600,000 sterling. The Pacha of Egypt has granted to Mr. Browning and others, a firm, giving them the exclusive privilege of employing the diving bell, for the purpose of extricating any treasure which may have been lost on the coast of Egypt. The firm is dated in January last, and is remarkable for the anxiety it exemplifies to introduce the modern discoveries of European science into that interesting and extraordinary country.

The State Bank of North-Carolina on the 23d ult. declared a dividend of four per cent on the Capital Stock of said Bank for the half year, payable at Raleigh on the 5th inst. and at the several Branches 15 days thereafter.

The Markets.

CHARLESTON PRICES, June 5.
Cotton, S. Island, 25 a 35; stained do. 12 a 24; Santee, 19 a 23 cts.; short staple, 8 a 9 cts.; Whiskey, 33 a 35 cents; Bacon, 6 a 7; Hams, 8 a 9; Lard, 8 a 9; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch.) 22 a 24; Coffee, Prime Green, 164 Inf. to good, 134 to 15; Georgia Bank Bills—1 to 14 per cent. discount. North-Carolina Do.—3 a 34 per cent. discount.

Cotton.—The difficulty in getting Uplands from the interior, and the low rates which have been accepted for those in market, have reduced the stock in town very considerably—but there is still a great deal in the country—last accounts estimate the stock at Augusta and Hamburg, at 40,000 bales. We quote Uplands at 8 to 9 cts.; principal sales at 9.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, June 7.
Cotton, S. Island, 8 a 84; flour, fine, 5 a 6, super-fine scarce, 6 7; wheat, 90 cents a \$1; whiskey, 40 to 424; peach brandy, 60 a 70; apple do. 60; corn, 85 to 90; bacon, 7 a 8; salt, Turks Island, 75 a 75 per bush.; molasses, 40 a 42; sugar, muscovado, 104 a 111; coffee, prime green, 17 19; 2d and 3d quality, 15 a 18; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 20; flaxseed, 75; tallow, 10 a 11; beeswax, 28 a 30; rice 3 50 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 54 a 6, pr. 100 lb.; tobacco, leaf, 41 a 5; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

CAMDEN PRICES, June 3.
Cotton, 7 a 8; corn, \$1 12 a 1 15; bacon, 9 to 10; whiskey, 42 to 45; brandy, peach 65 to 75; apple 60 to 65; tallow 11 a 12; flour, 6 25 to 7; tobacco, (manufactured) 12 to 15.
There has been but few sales of Cotton during the past week; advices from abroad exhibit a further decline in the article, and holders appear unwilling to yield to present prices.

CHERAW MARKETS, June 9.
Bacon, 9 to 10; Brandy, apple 45, peach 60 75; bagging 20 to 24; butter 20 a 25; coffee, prime green, 20 a 22; cotton 8 to 9; corn scarce \$1 10; flaxseed 80 a 85; flour 6 a 7; lard 9 a 10; molasses 50 to 62; oats 50 a 80; sugar, prime 12 to 14, common 11 a 11; salt, Liverpool 90, Turks Island, &c. 75 a 85; tallow 9; tea, gunpowder and imperial 1 50 to \$1 75; wheat \$1 a 1 25; whiskey 40 a 45.

Married.

In this county, on the 15th inst. by the Rev. James Stafford, Dr. William H. Trent to Miss Margaret Locke.

In Rockingham county, on the 30th ult. Mr. Robert Galloway to Miss Susan Carter, of Caswell county.

DIED.

In Burke county, on the 23d ult. Maj. Robt. Tate, in the 25th year of his age.

At Salem, in this state, on the 31st ultimo, Miss Eliza Bagge, daughter of Charles F. Bagge, Esq. aged 19 years, 8 months and ten days. In Ballston, Saratogo co. N. Y. Mr. James McCrea, aged 81, brother of the unfortunate Miss Jane McCrea, who was cruelly murdered by the Indians, at Fort Edward, during the Revolutionary war.

By Saturday's Mail.

Mr. Kean, the English tragedian, appeared on the boards of the Baltimore theatre, on the night of the 20th inst. and was received unfavorably. He was insulted from all parts of the theatre. He was announced to appear again on the night of the 9th; but from an apprehension that he would again be insulted, it was determined he should not again appear on the stage there.

WASHINGTON, (N. C.) JUNE 8.

Married, in Washington, North-Carolina, on the 1st inst. at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Pierson, Dr. John W. Potts, to Miss Paulina Caroline Telfair, daughter of Dr. David Telfair, all of this town. We have the pleasure of acknowledging the reception of a large slice of wedding cake, as our fee: we would be pleased if the custom of feeding the printer for inserting Hymenal notices was more general, and particularly so, if marriages were more frequent.

[This very clever custom of feeding the printer for publishing marriages, is becoming more and more fashionable every day; and we do not despair of its being in vogue in this part of the country, before long.]

FROM A NEW-YORK PAPER.

With respect to the actual situation of this fortress. The German Journals are to the 19th of April. They supply no news from Greece, and content themselves with making some reflections on the precipitation with which the French Journals have announced, with all the details, the taking of Missolonghi, which there is every reason to consider as a fable, at least at the time assigned to that event.

NEW YORK, JUNE 5.

Colombia.—Although the revolt in Venezuela, in favor of Gen. Paez, has created great regrets in this country, there is reason to believe that it will not prove of any serious difficulty, and the affair will be amicably settled. The most wealthy and enlightened citizens of Colombia, are the Venezuelians, and those inhabiting the plains. Gen. Paez is a native of that province, and was the earliest to unfurl the flag of independence. It is, in fact, well known, that when Bolivar was compelled to fly, and had taken refuge in St. Domingo, Paez, with a handful of brave men, kept the plains and mountains. His conduct at the battle of Carrabobo, gained him immortal honor.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Leeds, which left Liverpool on the 29th of April, arrived at New-York on Monday evening. There is nothing in the foreign papers which adds to the information hitherto received on the subject of the fall of Missolonghi.

The Duke of Devonshire was about to leave England for Russia, (not in a steamboat, as stated by the arrival at Charleston,) but in the Gloucester ship of the line, of 74 guns. There is to be a rivalry in splendor between the English and French embassies, on this occasion.

Great distresses prevailed in the manufacturing districts, and a public meeting had been called by the Lord Mayor of London, to devise means of lessening it by subscriptions, &c.

For Sale,

THAT large and convenient Dwelling-House, with three lots adjoining, at present occupied by Capt. John Fulton, situated in a pleasant part of the town of Salisbury. This property will be disposed of very low, and the payments made accommodated.

For terms, apply, in my absence, to Junius Sned, or Charles Fisher. JAMES HUIE, Salisbury, 10th June, 1826.

Spring and Summer Goods. Cheap Cash Store.

THE subscribers take great pleasure in returning their sincere thanks to their friends, and public generally, for the very liberal patronage already offered them by the citizens of Lexington and the adjacent country; and take this method of informing them that they have just received from the northern markets an additional supply of Fresh and Seasonable Goods:

Hard Ware, Cutlery, and Groceries.

All of which they are determined to sell at very reduced prices for cash. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to call and examine for themselves, as it will give us much pleasure to show our Goods at all times.

RAWLINS, HOBSON & Co. Lexington, 10th June, 1826.

State of North Carolina, Montgomery county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, April sessions, 1826. Farquhar Martin vs. Hezekiah Mask; attachment, levied on land. Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court to be held at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, reply or plead, judgment will be entered for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and the land condemned to be sold. Test: 6/20 JOHN B. MARTIN, CLK.

State of North Carolina, Burke county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, April term, 1826. James Robinson and others vs. William Spencer, adm'r. and others: Petition for distribution. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that John, James and George Spencer Vint and Elizabeth his wife, Wood and Margaret his wife, Wood and Nancy his wife, James Ryden and Charity his wife, Vaughan and Mary his wife, John Bonham and Izabla his wife, Zachariah, Ezekiel and Wm. Hobson, James Spencer, McGraw and Elizabeth his wife, Philip Crail and Margaret his wife, Benjamin Brindle and Catharine his wife, are not resident of this state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks successively, that the above named persons be and appear at the next term of the county court aforesaid, to be held at the court-house in Morganton on the fourth Monday in July next, then and there be made party petitioners or defendants, or a final decree will be made in the premises, and the distribution made agreeably to the prayer of the petition. Attest: 6/20 J. ERWIN, Clerk.

POETRY.

NEW SONG.

A lonely Arab maid,
The Desert's simple child,
Unskill'd in arts by which, 'tis said,
Man's love may be beguiled,
Like some uprooted flower am I,
Upon a river flung,
To float a little hour, then die
Unheeded, as I sprung.
But if thy friendly hand
Should lift me from the tide,
And bear me to some distant land,
To bloom the human's pride,
O, sooner from the desert's side
The nightingale shall roam,
Than I disturb that heart's repose
Which love hath made my home.

FROM THE LITERARY GAZETTE.

Along my casement part,
And a distant funeral bell
Came tolling on the blast.
Early mingled with my awe
As I hearkened to the tone;
I thought of the quick grave,
And wished it were my own.
Life is a torrid day,
Parched with the dust and sun;
And death's the calm cool night,
When the weary day is done.

MEDICAL.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Lincolnton, N. C. May 23d, 1826.
Mr. Watts: From information, I am induced to believe there is in the Western part of the state, a number of persons who are labouring under *Blindness from Cataract in the Eye*. And from a prior conversation with you on the subject of making some publication on Cataract of the Eye, and a desire of serving my fellow-creatures in any branch of my profession which may be serviceable to them, has induced me to make this publication,—with a belief that there are three causes which prevent those who are labouring under blindness from cataract, from making application for relief: 1st. There are some who are poor, and in consequence of their poverty are prevented from applying; 2d. There are some who are prevented from making application for relief, because there are so few Physicians who have been successful in the operation for cataract; 3d. There are some who are prevented, from the apprehension of the operation being very painful, and these apprehensions have been much strengthened by the stories of those who know no better: To the first I can say; any person who is blind from cataract of the eye, and is not able to see a Surgeon to perform the operation (or that is blind from any other cause, where I can be of service to them) I offer my services gratis, provided they or their friends furnish boarding convenient to me; to the second and third, I shall give a sketch of the history and treatment of three cases, and leave them to judge for themselves.

Case the 1st. Mrs. Edwards, one of the poor of Lincoln county, age about 55 years, of an inflammatory constitution, 15 years before application was made to me, she was attacked with pains and inflammation of the right eye, which terminated in an opacity of the crystalline lens. About six or seven years after, she was attacked in the left eye, which terminated in the same manner. For six years previous to the operation she was totally blind, and unable to see her way, though able to tell day from night. On exposing her eyes to a strong stimulus the pupil contracted, and when I applied stramonium the pupil dilated. In the presence and with the assistance of Doctor Wallace Henderson, I operated with Earl's needle on the left eye; as soon as I had finished the operation on the left eye, I operated on the right eye; considerable inflammation and pain followed, which was finally subdued by a free use of the lancet, cathartics and the local application of Sols. Sac. Sot. with warm milk and water. In two or three months she recovered her sight so as to be able to knit and sew coarse work; and now with the aid of a pair of cataract spectacles she is able to thread a fine needle, and maintain herself.

Case 2d. Jacob Yoder, of Lincoln county, about 25 years of age, made application to me for cataract in the right eye. The pupil would contract and dilate—cataract of a pearl appearance. On the fourth of December, 1823, I operated with Scarpa's needle on the right eye, but my endeavors to depress the cataract proved abortive, owing to a softness of the cataract; therefore I turned the edge of the needle and cut the cataract in pieces, and pushed as much as I could through the pupil into the aqueous humour of the eye. I then applied the usual dressings; during the night he complained considerably of pain.

5th. I bled him and gave him a cathartic, which operated as an emetic. 6th. Gave him oil resin; operated well, and gave him ease. 7th and 8th. easy. 9th, 10th, 11th, cataract appears broken, and that part in the aqueous is getting less. 12th. Goes home, to return in a week, and have the eye operated on, if no better. 17th. Returned, that part of cataract in the aqueous humor all dissolved, operated on his eye with Saunders' needle as improved by Sir Wm. Adams, lacerated the cataract, and pushed as much as I could through the pupil into the interior chamber of the eye; complained of some pain, though not as much as before. 18th. Complained of pain, 19th. Eye easy, thinks that he can see better; observed the pupil much clearer in the centre. 21st. Eye about the same; and he went home, to return in one or two weeks.

January 12th, 1824. He returns; his sight much about the same as when he left here, but that part of the cataract in the aqueous humor is dissolved. 13th. I operated the third time with Saunders' needle, but owing to the point of the needle the orifice was made too large for the shaft of the needle; consequently the vitreous humor of the eye began to escape, which compelled me to withdraw the needle immediately. He complained of no pain; and on the 15th. I sealed him, and operated again with Scarpa's needle, (one made by myself.) I discovered the cataract had much diminished; I pushed as much as practicable through the pupil into the interior chamber of the eye; he complained of little or no pain or inflammation, and went home. On the 29th. returned; I examined the eye, discovered that the cataract was diminishing; and he said he could see much better, and that his sight was daily improving.

Since, the cataract is completely dissolved, and he can see nearly as well as ever he could.

The 3d and last case that I shall notice for the present, is the case of a negro man of Gen. P. Forney's. Fed had received an injury from the kick of a horse, over the left eye, which produced pain and inflammation, and finally terminated in an opacity of the crystalline lens. When he made application to me, the pupil would not contract when exposed to the strongest stimulus, nor would it dilate on the application of stramonium;—(the other eye had much failed, but he could see some.) From the appearance of the left eye and cataract, and from the insensibility of the iris, I was doubtful of restoring him to sight by any operation I could perform; but knowing the substance of other cures of kind, lodged in the capsule; and according to Mitchell, "this species of complaint has usually a white appearance, while irregular spots and streaks differ in colour from the rest of the cataract, are often observed in it." As Fed's eye had this appearance, and knowing that the crystalline lens in losing its firmness acquires an augmented size; and when that does take place, to any considerable degree, the anterior part of the lens presses against the posterior part of the iris, which may much impede or altogether prevent the dilation or contraction of the pupil. Thinking it possible this might be a case of fluid cataract, and the anxious desire of the patient to have the operation performed, and believing the eye would not be injured by it, determined me in favour of operating. On the 19th of May, 1823, with Scarpa's needle, I operated on the left eye; in passing the needle on towards the pupil, I discovered the cataract was hard; and in passing the needle on to the pupil, and in endeavoring to depress the cataract, I discovered that the capsule of the crystalline lens adhered to the iris; and as I pressed down the cataract, the iris followed; therefore, I was compelled to turn the edge of the needle, and lacerate the membrane as well as I could, and pushed as much of the cataract as practicable through the pupil into the anterior chamber of the eye; I then withdrew the needle, and applied the usual dressings. The operation was followed by little pain, and not much inflammation. Altogether I operated three times on this eye before the pupil was cleared; at last there remained a small fring of the membrane around the margin of the pupil. It will be twelve months the 15th of July next, since the last operation was performed, and he has received as yet no benefit from the operation; and I am induced to believe he never will receive any, as I am induced to believe the optic nerve is injured by the kick he received from the horse.

The above three cases, Mr. White, I have abridged as much as possible, to give any thing like a particular history and treatment of them. I know, sir, it is not usual for medical men to publish cases, and their particular treatment, in a common newspaper; nor have I designed to give the particular minute treatment, only so far as I thought would make the cases plain to men of common knowledge, and at the same time show the success in the two first cases, and in the two last cases show with what little danger and pain the operation is attended, when properly performed. However, it must be confessed, that sometimes, severe inflammation and pain do follow, when the operation is performed in the most careful manner.

Sir, should you deem the above communication worthy a place in your paper, you are at liberty to put it there; or if deemed otherwise, you are at liberty to suppress it. Your most obedient,
JAMES BIVINGS.

SLEEPING PREACHER.

There is at present to be witnessed in the town of Otisco, in Onondaga county, N. Y. an instance of what Dr. Mitchell calls "*devotional somnium*," scarcely second, we are informed, to the celebrated case of Rachel Baker. Simeon Watson, a hard labouring, industrious man, aged about 30, of athletic habits, sanguine temperament, about a month since commenced preaching in his sleep. The fit (as it is unquestionably a disease) commences immediately after lying down in the evening, and continues until the usual religious exercises of a meeting are concluded. Mr. Watson is a pious, respectable member of the B. p. tist Society, and during the past winter has been much engaged in an awakening which has existed in the society in that vicinity. Soon after retiring to rest, he apparently falls asleep. In a few moments he is seized with strong spasmodic contractions of the muscles of the chest and limbs—always groans, and sometimes as if in great distress; and, when this paroxysm subsides, commences preaching, or rather praying. Our informant terms it preaching, because in his "*somnium*" he always terms it so himself; whereas Miss Baker, when in that state, always declined having her exhortations termed preaching, assigning the scriptural reason, that women ought not to teach. Mr. Watson commences with a prayer of ordinary length—then names some passage of scripture as a text, from which he discourses fluently and quite connectedly, and closes with another prayer. He is totally insensible as to what is passing around, nor can he be awakened until the paroxysm leaves him. Some at first were sceptical; but trials were made sufficient to convince the most incredulous. During the existence of the paroxysm his hands are so firmly clenched together as deeply to indent them with his fingers, and cause the blood to stagnate under his nails. Miss Baker's hands used to be motionless by her side; yet she, like Mr. Watson, used to move her head on the pillow, as if addressing an audience. In the midst of an exhortation, Rachel would pause to answer a question, and then correctly proceed; but Mr. Watson cannot be directed from his subject. In short, this state of the human body and mind must be deemed one of great singularity and interest, and one which, as it has never been fully investigated and explained, opens a wide field for the religious and philosophical inquirer.

Post-Office Department.

26th May, 1826.

Sir: Complaints have been lately made of the delay and occasional loss of newspapers sent by mail. These may be attributable, in some cases, to the careless manner in which papers are prepared for the mail; but, in others, they are believed to arise from the inattention or design of Postmasters. It is feared that some of them are so forgetful of their duty as to consult the convenience of contractors on horse routes, by retaining a part of the packets, when the mail is so large that the usual number of bags cannot contain it. Others, it is said, being more culpable, retain newspapers to read them. A moment's reflection must convince every Postmaster guilty of either of these charges, that he trifles with the obligation imposed by his oath of office, and should be held responsible for such gross violations of duty.

Publishers of newspapers, and their subscribers, as well as Postmasters, are requested to report to the Department all irregularities in the reception of papers forwarded in the mail; and an assurance is given, that where the irregularity shall be proved to have been produced by the negligence or design of any contractor, postmaster, or clerk, the most effectual steps shall be taken to prevent its recurrence.

It is often of as much importance to the public, and always as essential to the reputation of the mail, that newspapers should be as speedily and safely transmitted as letters; and an individual who is inattentive to the former, is unworthy of being trusted with the latter. He is a stranger to that high incentive to duty, which arises from an ardent desire to elevate the character of the Department, by giving the utmost efficiency to its operations.

In the Post-Office Law, it is provided that, "if any person, employed in any department of the Post-Office, shall improperly detain, delay, embezzle, or destroy, any newspaper, or shall permit any other person to do the like, or shall open, or permit any other person to open, any mail or packet of newspapers, or shall embezzle or destroy the same, not being directed to such person, or not being authorized to receive or open the same, such offender shall, on conviction thereof, pay a sum not exceeding twenty dollars for every such offence."

At all offices where newspapers are mailed, Postmasters should see that they are properly put up and directed. None should be forwarded in the mail, except such as are secured by a substantial envelope, and have a legible superscription. If this injunction were strictly observed, the number of failures would be greatly reduced.

Under no circumstances should any part of the mail be left on the route, short of its destination. This may always be avoided by Postmasters at the important offices keeping one or more extra mail bags.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN McLEAN.

The following singular notification is to be found in a Huntsville Alabama paper:

"Adam Payne is on his way to Nashville, Tennessee, and to Russellville, Kentucky. By the help of God, he will meet all his appointments in this month as he expects never to pass this road any more."

War and love have various cares;
War sheds blood, and love sheds tears.
War has words, and love has darts;
War breaks heads, and love breaks hearts.
Huntsville, May 11, 1826.—Prepare to meet your God."

RESPECT FOR GENIUS.

Cooper, the Novelist, has been appointed American Consul at Lyons, in France and embarked a few days since, from N. York. It is said, he will remain in Europe three or four years. At a parting dinner given him in N. York, he publicly declared his intention of writing a history of the Navy of the United States.

Salem Male Academy.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Trustees of the Female Academy at Salem, Stokes county, North Carolina, intend opening a *Boarding School for Boys*, also, in the same place; in which all the branches of a good English Education will be taught—and besides that, the Latin, Greek, French and Spanish languages.

The undersigned, on whom the superintendence of this School will devolve, begs further leave to state, that five competent Teachers will be employed for the various branches of instruction; and that every exertion will be made to render this institution worthy of the patronage and confidence of parents and guardians, by ad- and school discipline, as will be calculated to improve the minds, regulate the conduct, and preserve the health of the pupils. And while endeavoring to prepare them for a life of usefulness and respectability in this world, the higher concerns of eternity will not be lost sight of, but a conscientious care be taken to imbue their minds with religious knowledge and impressions.

The pupils will board and lodge under the same roof with their teachers, and be continually subject to their inspection.

The School will commence, and be opened for the reception of scholars, by the first of July next.

Arrangements will be made to accommodate from thirty to forty pupils.

The terms of admittance will be: Entrance money, \$5. Board, including bedding, washing, and tuition, embracing Reading, Grammar, Composition, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Surveying, History and Geography, \$35 per quarter, payable in advance; instruction in Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, Music and Drawing, each \$3 per quarter. Books, stationery, and other contingent expenses, placed to account. Clothes found by the parents, or placed to account at their option. No pupils are admitted under eight, or above twelve years of age. Applications, mentioning name, age, &c. received by

ANDREW BENAIDE, Pastor
of the Congregation at Salem N. C.
Salem, May 18, 1826. 618

New Store and Tavern

IN WILKESBORO.

THE subscriber has opened a *House of Entertainment* in the town of Wilkesboro, at the stand lately occupied by Joel Vannoy. He pledges himself that his Table, his Rooms, his Kitchen, his Bar, and his Stables, shall be as well supplied, in every article of convenience and luxury, as the locality of his situation will admit; and that his own personal attention will, at all times, be cordially at the service of his customers.

He has also opened a new and extensive assortment of GOODS, adjoining the establishment, which he will sell low for cash, produce, or on a short credit to punctual customers.
April 13, 1826. BENJ. J. PARKS.

N. B. The stage from Knoxville to Salem, stops at his house twice a week; as also the newly established line from Cheraw to Wilkesboro, running through Charlotte and Statesville. 8115 B. J. P.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

NEGRO man AARON ran away from the subscriber about the first of last month, and has not been heard of since. It is suspected that Aaron has chosen one of four places of concealment:

1. With the notorious Jonathan Rector, who has been lurking in the woods for a year past in different parts of Ireddell county, generally having runaway negroes with him, and who was caught lately, it is reported, near Center Church, and had Lynch's law inflicted upon him;

2. In the neighborhood of Sherill's Ford, in Lincoln county, where he formerly had a wife and other connexions;

3. About a plantation of the late Archibald Henderson, Esq. on the Yadkin river, in the neighborhood of Salisbury, where he is said to have a brother;

Or he may be in the neighbourhood of Mr. Alexander Gillespie, in Mecklenburg county, as he has a brother and other relations in that part of the country.

As Rector has received a hint (the third one, it is said, of Lynch's sort) to leave our county, it is probable he may travel off with his dark skin'd companions, and make sale of them at a distance.

Aaron is about forty years of age, but would pass for much younger, were it not that his head is a little grey. He is about five feet and from eight to ten inches high, well made, very black and smooth skinned, pleasant countenance, speaks sensibly and well, is fond of playing the fiddle; and is a plausible, likely fellow.

His clothing is not known; but he is supposed to have with him a good supply.

The above reward will be paid to any person who delivers Aaron to me at my house, free of charges; or ten dollars to any one who apprehends him, and secures him in some goal, so that I get him.

JOHN F. BREVARD.
Ireddell county, near Beatty's Ford,
May 24th, 1826. 3115

Tailoring.

THOMAS V. CANON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the fashionable part of the community, and all such as wish to have business done in his line, that, finding the village of Concord a more central situation, he has removed thither; where he has a spacious shop, and has increased the number of his workmen, and is prepared to execute work, which, in point of elegance and durability, will compete with any thing of the kind to be seen in this country. Travellers or others, wishing clothes made at short warning, can be accommodated with a full suit in 36 hours.

T. V. C. is agent for A. Ward of Philadelphia, in selling patents, and giving instructions in cutting according to Ward's patent protractor system. Any person wishing to become subscriber to the Philadelphia fashions, will please to call at his stand. 95tf
Concord, Cabarrus co. Jan. 22d, 1826.

To all to whom these presents shall come.

Be it known, that I, Allen Ward, of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, have nominated and appointed Mr. Thos. V. Canon, of Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. and do hereby constitute, authorize and empower the said Thos. V. Canon, with full authority to teach and sell patent rights to others, to use the afore-said Allen Ward's Patent Protractor System of Tailoring. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 8th day of February, 1826. 99 ALLEN WARD, [seal.]

DECLARATION FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

The plaintiffs state that John A. Gull, With envy, wrath, and malice full; [geon, With swords, knives, sticks, staves, fist and blud. Beat, bruised, and wounded John A. Gudgeon. First count: For that with divers jugs, To wit: Twelve pots, twelve cups, twelve mugs. Of certain vulgar drink called toddy, Said Gull did sluice said Gudgeon's body, To wit: His gold laced hat and hair on, And clothes which he had then and thereon, To wit: Twelve jackets, twelve surtouts, Twelve pantaloons, twelve pairs of boots, Which did thereby much discompose Said Gudgeon's mouth, ears, eyes and nose, Backward, and forward, wrongly unheard of, His clothes were spoiled and his life despaired of.

NEW STORE

IN LEXINGTON, N. CAROLINA.

THE subscribers having entered into copartnership, in the Mercantile business, under the firm of *Brown & Hunt*, in the Town of Lexington, Davidson county, respectfully inform the public, that they are now opening a choice selection of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c. Which they intend selling at a small profit.—Persons wishing to purchase; will please call, examine prices, and judge for themselves.

MICHAEL BROWN,
March 6, 1826. ANDREW HUNT.

Valuable House and Lot,

IN the town of Salisbury, for sale. The subscriber will dispose of his House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, at a bargain, and on accommodating terms of payment. The house is on Main street, a short distance south of the Court-House, opposite Mr. Slaughter's House of Entertainment, in a fashionable, respectable, and neighborly part of the town. The house is large and convenient, with all the necessary out-houses, large lot, garden, &c. and is well calculated for the accommodation of either a large or small family, and a store besides; or it would make a pleasant and desirable residence for a family out of business,—or which might be engaged in any genteel occupation. For other information, apply to the subscriber, in the Forks of the Yadkin; or to Wm. H. Slaughter who has the keys of the house.

April 29, 1826. GEORGE MILLER.
N. B. If the house is not sold soon, it will be rented to any one who will take good care of it, and keep it in good condition, and not abuse it in any manner. G. M.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, without reserve, on the premises of the subscriber, on the 14th and 15th of July next, two tracts of Land, one called the Bryan tract, adjoining John Dimmicks and others, containing 260 or 280 acres; the other called the Mill tract, containing 1034 acres.—The above two tracts of Land are equal to any in the county. Several very likely and valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls; horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, one yoke steers, wagons, smith and farming tools; corn, rye, wheat, oats, &c. &c. Also, I will sell the tract of land where I now reside, or rent for a term of years. Any of the above property will be sold privately, by applying before the day of sale.

Terms of credit for land, 6, 12, 18 and 24 months; negroes, &c. 6, 9 and 12 months; bonds and good security will be required.
JOHN A. CHAFFIN.
May 27, 1826. 6118

THE FINE YOUNG HORSE

AERONAUT,

DESCENDED from the most renowned stock of Horses ever bred in England and America, will stand the ensuing season at my stable, in Rowan County, ten miles North East from Salisbury, at twenty dollars the season, payable by sixteen dollars if paid within the season; ten dollars (cash) the single leap; and thirty dollars to insure a mare to be with foal, provided the property of the mare is not changed,—but no liability for accidents can be admitted.

Aeronaut will be five years old next spring is greatly improved since the last season, in size, grandeur, symmetry and elegance, being now sixteen hands high, remarkably heavy made, and yet so constructed as to exhibit the finest action. His constitution is not only sound, but of the most healthy, vigorous and durable cast, calculated to endure the greatest exercise without failure. He is a fine mahogany bay, the color most highly esteemed by the greatest judges on the subject, and free from all blemish or imperfection.

Aeronaut was gotten by the celebrated imported horse Eagle; his dam by the imported horse Dion; grandam by Expectation, one of the best sons of the imported horse Diomed, out of a Medley mare, &c. Expectation was the favorite horse of his day in North-Carolina, having beaten Ibicum, Molly Long-legs, &c. The celebrated horse Eclipse and Highflyer, of England, were both his great-grandfathers; and the famous Horse Flying Childers, considered the fleetest horse ever known in England, or perhaps in the world, was the grand sire of Eclipse. Aeronaut will be shown at the terms of the Superior Courts in Salisbury, Statesville, and Lexington; where gentlemen disposed to view him, can decide for themselves whether he is not the finest young horse ever produced in this state. He will be found regularly at his station, except when taken to be shown at public places. His pedigree and reputation, will be further illustrated in handbills, at the commencement of the season. 99
Feb. 23, 1826. ROBERT MOORE.

State of North Carolina, Rowan county.

IN Equity, April term, 1826. Joseph Lathcoe and Anna his wife, vs. Daniel Herman and Polly his wife, William Yarborough and Winfred his wife, William Elliott, William Manuel and Jane his wife; Petition for the sale of real estate. The complainants having shown to the satisfaction of the court, that the above named defendants are not residents of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that unless the said defendants, Daniel Herman and Polly his wife, William Yarborough and Winfred his wife, William Elliott, William Manuel and Jane his wife, appear at Salisbury on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and answer, or show cause why the prayer of the petition should not be granted, an order of sale will be made absolute, and they estopped from making any future objection.

SAM'L. SILLIMAN, c. m. c.
Price adv. \$4. 3m20